AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0014] as follows:

[0014] Figure 1 shows a device for mounting a rotating member such as an anode 1 in an X-ray tube. The X-ray tube itself is not shown. The rotating anode 1 is thus rigidly mounted on a motor-driven rotor (preferably a brushless electric motor) about a shaft 3. The shaft 3 is mounted, for example rigidly, in a first fixed structure 4 and by means of the ring 5, in a second structure 6. A rotor 2 and the rotating anode 1 rotate about an axis of rotation 7 aligned with the shaft 3. In this example, the shaft 3 is rigidly fixed to the structure [[1]] 4 by known means. For example, it is screwed into the structure with a screw. The structures 4 and 6 are furthermore connected in the sheathing of the X-ray tube so that they are fixed with respect to each other. In practice, one of the two structures, in this case the structure 4, is massive. The other structure, namely the structure 6, is lighter. In any case, the structure 4 is less sensitive than the structure 6 to the vibratory forces generating an acoustic source. This type of assembly gives rise to vibrations transmitted by the shaft 3 to the structure 6, which then sends out disturbing noises despite the presence of the ring 5.

Please amend Paragraph [0019] as follows:

[0019] Another procedure may comprise the use of a parallelogram-shaped plate 24 rather than that of a rectangular plate 11. In this plate 24, the slots 25 are inclined, as also the beams 26, relative to the normal to the lintels 14 and 15 (shown ~~drawn in dashes~~ in Figure 11[[2]]). The plate 24 then undergoes the same operation of shaping about a chuck with an axis 16 perpendicular to the lintels 14 and 15. This leads to the making of a cylindrical ring, shown in Figure 4b, in which the beams 26 are not oriented as the generatrix lines of the cylinder but are shaped in a helix on the rim of the cylinder. Once this cylindrical ring is obtained, it can be stressed in a shaping mold. The mold on the whole has the negative shape of the diabolo to be made, so that the beams 26 are forced to bend towards the interior of the ring, in the direction of the axis 27 of the ring.

Please amend Paragraph [0023] as follows:

[0023] Whatever the method of manufacture used, it leads to the positioning of beams 10 inside the diabolo. These beams set up a narrowing of the available space within the

diabolo while they are also attached, on both sides of this diabolo, to elements having circumferences of greater diameter. To this effect, Figures 7 and 8 show the inner diameter of the ~~diagonal~~ diabolo, respectively before 30 and after 33 the insertion of the shaft 3. In Figure 8 especially, solid lines indicate the curves 31 of the sheaths of the beams 10 while dashes 32 indicate the same sheaths before insertion. It is seen that the initial diameter 30 has widened to become the diameter 33 receiving the shaft 3. The differences of curvature 31 and 32 constitute the elasticity that holds the end of the shaft 3 in the structure 6 (Figure 1).

Please amend Paragraph [0025] as follows:

[0025] Figures 10a to 10e show a particular embodiment of a ring having a hyperboloid shape. Figure 10b is a sectional view along the direction AA of Figure 10a, while Figure 10c is a sectional view along the direction BB. Figures 10d and 10e are views in perspective. All these figures show that the ring has [[20]] twenty slots and therefore [[20]] twenty beams. This ring which, in one example, has been obtained by the third method described, has hyperboloid beams with a twist angle of 50° ± 5° as shown in Figure 10e. The angle is measured in relation to an axis of revolution of the hyperboloid. In one example, the inner diameter of the ring is 7.6 mm with a tolerance of $5/100^{th}$, the external diameter of the ring being equal to 9.5 mm with a tolerance of $10/100^{th}$. Figure 10e shows that the twist angle may be 50° ± 5° relative to a plane perpendicular to the axis of the shaft. Figure 10c shows that the slots have a width of 0.79 mm, plus or minus $5/100^{th}$ mm, while the beams have a width of 0.7 mm plus or minus $5/100^{th}$ and a thickness of 0.5 mm plus or minus $2/100^{th}$. In one example, the height of the ring is about 12 mm, plus or minus $5/100^{th}$; the height of the rings 8 and 9 formed from the lintels 14 and 15 being in the range of 1.5 mm plus or minus $10/100^{th}$. The thickness of the plate can be, for example, between 0.3 mm to 1.0 mm. Further, by way of example, the twist angle to form the hyperboloid ring may be less than or greater than 50° depending on the diameter reduction desired. For example, the twist angle can be about 60° (low diameter reduction) or about 90° (high diameter reduction).

Please amend Paragraph [0028] as follows:

[0028] As shown in Figure 12, ~~The~~ the embodiments make it is possible to obtain a particularly simple longitudinal holding of the shaft 3, by making a cavity 38 generated by revolution in this shaft 3 at the position that has to receive the ring 5. This cavity 38 would

have, for example, a curvature that is intermediate between the curvatures 31 and 32. If need be, on the other side, in the rigid structure 4, it is also possible to make another bearing with the same ring 39 to also hold the other end of the shaft 3 which, in this case too, would be provided with a cavity generated by revolution. In this case, especially with the cavities, a controlled positioning of the shaft 3 would be obtained without any need to withstand longitudinal shifts.